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diagrams he demonstrates the centres involved in speech and their connections, discusses the possible lesions of both and the resulting language symptoms, and finally makes such connections as are at present possible between the diagrams and actual brain structure. In his presentation he generally follows Wernicke.

*Verhalten der musikalischen Ausdrucksbewegungen und des musikalischen Verständnisses bei Aphasischen.* H. OPPENHEIM, in the Charité Annalen, XIII Jahrg. 1888; reviewed in Neurol. Centralbl. No. 18, Sept. 15, 1888.

In 16 cases of aphasia the author found 11 in which the ability to sing and to understand melodies remained, in spite of a more or less complete loss of active speech and, in most, of the understanding of spoken words. A careful analysis of the cases, however, revealed that almost every one retained the language of emotion, and to some extent mechanical automatic speech. By the presence of these the author explains the preservation of the musical capacity. The other 5 cases were not worse than some among the 11; they nevertheless showed loss of musical understanding, though two at least were known to have been able to sing. The difference of the groups leads the author to the conclusion that musical capacity may perhaps be located in a distinct area of the left hemisphere. In support, by analogy, he recalls a case observed by himself in which the memory images of numbers were destroyed by disease in the right hemisphere without disturbance of speech.

*Ein Fall von Alexie mit rechtsseitiger homonymer Hemianopsie ("subcortical Alexie," Wernicke).* Drs. L. BRUNS and B. STÖLTING. Neurol. Centralbl. No. 17, 1888.

The patient, a man 51 years old, had an apoplectiform attack, with disturbance of vision and right paraesthesia, but without definite paralysis. He showed a little difficulty in naming objects, occasionally was unable to do so, was a little paraphasic, and for a few days somewhat disturbed mentally. About a month after the attack he was carefully examined by the writers. His vision was found right hemianopic; he was a little awkward in the finer movements of the fingers of his right hand. There were transient signs of psychic blindness, scarcely noticeable paraphasia, and possibly slight weakening of mind. But he still had difficulty in naming objects. Occasionally he could recall their names after touching them, but sometimes had to resort to circumlocution. He could easily repeat the names when given them, or point to the object when he heard the name. He could read short words and letters at first, but later could not do so, though he could find a given letter among a few others when told to do so. He could read script letters, with a few exceptions, and, somewhat bunglingly, short written words, and could copy script. He also knew the Arabic figures, but in naming them and the script letters he was seen a number of times to make motions of writing; when his hand was put through such motions by some one else, he recognized the letters and words written, but the same failed when the forms of printed letters were followed. He could write from dictation or spontaneously, but could not after a few minutes read what he had written. In brief, the case is one of hemianopsia with almost pure alexia, the little power of reading that remained depending on the associated movements of writing.